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ABSTRACT

This booklet attempts to answer briefly the most common questions about American Indians asked by students, people who believe they have Indian ancestors, individuals who want to visit or volunteer to work on a reservation, or those who want to know the current Indian policy. Separate sections outline President Reagan's American Indian policy; current federal appropriations for Indian affairs; statistics about the 1,418,195 American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts from about 504 federally recognized tribes who occupy about 300 federal Indian reservations and 53 million acres of trust lands; programs and responsibilities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and demographic information on Indian birth rates, infant death rates, life expectancy, causes of death, and suicide rates. A section of questions and answers defines/describes what an Indian is, what a tribe is, how Indians become tribal members, what an Indian reservation is, the number of Indian languages, military service of Indians, relationship to the federal government, citizenship and voting rights, legal rights and obligations, treaty relationships, and tribal governments. Among additional information sources presented are a selected 61-item bibliography, 5 sources of Indian photographs, a list of Bureau of Indian Affairs Area Offices, and a list of 14 national Indian organizations. (NEC)

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American Indians Today

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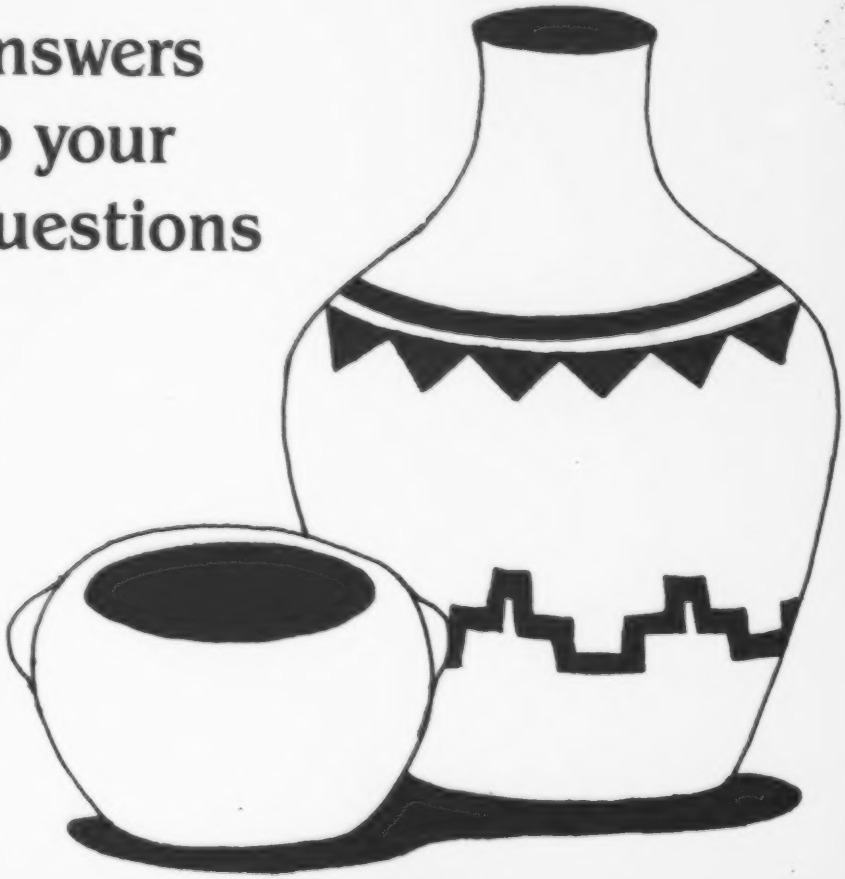

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Introduction

Every day the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) receives hundreds of inquiries from students with papers to do, people who believe they have Indian ancestors, individuals who want to visit a reservation – or volunteer to work on one, and others who have read a newspaper article about Indians, or made a bet, or want to know the current Indian policy. The common denominator is they all want information about American Indians today.

This booklet is an attempt to answer briefly the most commonly asked questions, to list some other resources for information about Indians and, finally, to provide a good, up-to-date bibliography to help inquirers do their own research through local library systems.

We are sorry that we cannot write a personal response to your inquiry. That would require a very large public affairs staff and budget. We believe, however, we are able to send you much more information in this booklet than we could include in an individual letter.

We hope the booklet gives you the information you want – or helps you to find it through the other resources listed. We appreciate your interest in Indian affairs.

Ross O. Swimmer
Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs

The President's American Indian Policy

On January 24, 1983, President Ronald Reagan issued an American Indian policy statement which reaffirmed the government-to-government relationship of Indian tribes with the United States; expanded and developed the 1970 national Indian policy of self-determination for Indian tribes; and called for special efforts to develop reservation economies.

The President said of past Indian policies, they "have, by and large, inhibited the political and economic development of the tribes. Excessive regulation and self-perpetuating bureaucracy have stifled local decision-making, thwarted Indian control of Indian resources and promoted dependency rather than self-sufficiency. This administration intends to reverse this trend . . ."

The Reagan policy focuses on the need to strengthen and support tribal governments while moving the federal government out of the surrogate governing role it had assumed. It specifically mentions plans to help smaller tribes develop basic managerial and administrative skills. It also recommends actions to clarify the legal privileges of the tribal governments and gives them the tax status of states and other local governments.

A large section of the Reagan policy statement is devoted to the development of Indian reservation economies because "without sound reservation economies, the concept of self-government has little meaning."

The Reagan Indian policy challenges Indian people and Alaska Natives to take responsibility for themselves and their communities. It offers them the opportunity to retain their Indian heritage and culture, not as a relic of a dead past, but as a vital part of today's world. The policy proposes no easy solution to difficult problems. Instead, it "affirms the right of tribes to determine the best way to meet the needs of their members and to establish and run programs which best meet those needs."

Federal Appropriations for Indian Affairs

For the first five years of the 1980's, the annual budget for the BIA has been approximately $1 billion. The 1986 appropriation (after a 4.3 percent reduction to comply with the requirements of the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction act) is $964 million. The principal budget categories are as follows: Education, $257 million; Indian Services (including social services and law enforcement), $209 million; Economic Development and Employment Programs, $61 million; Natural Resources Development, $114 million; Trust Responsibilities, $49 million; Facilities Management, $87 million; General Administration, $76 million; Construction, $101 million; Alaska Native Escrow Account, $7 million and Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund, $2 million.

In accordance with the policy of Indian self-determination, the Bureau encourages tribes to operate their own reservation programs under contract with the Bureau. In fiscal year 1986, more than $300 million – almost a third of the total BIA budget will be transmitted directly to tribal governments for the operation of such contracted programs.

The total administrative overhead costs of the Bureau – including the central, area and agency offices will be 7.2 percent of the $964 million budget.

Appropriations for other federal Indian agencies for 1986 (prior to any Gramm-Rudman changes) are: Indian Health Service, $818.2 million and Administration for Native Americans, $29 million (both these agencies are part of the Department of Health and Human Services); Indian Education Office in the Department of Education, $67 million and the Navajo-Hopi Relocation Commission, $22.4 million.

Other federal agencies, such as Agriculture, Commerce and HUD, also receive funding specifically designated for Indian programs.

American Indians and Alaskan Natives

POPULATION:

According to figures released by the U.S. Census Bureau, there were 1,418,195 American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts in the United States in 1980. This is a 71 percent increase over the 1970 recorded total of 827,268. The Census Bureau, however, attributed most of this increase to improved census taking and the greater likelihood in 1980 that people would identify themselves in this category. According to a 1985 estimate of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, about 787,000 Indians live on or adjacent to Indian reservations.

RESERVATIONS:

There are about 300 Federal Indian reservations in the United States. The largest of these, the Navajo Reservation, includes almost 16 million acres of land in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah; many of the smaller reservations are less than 1,000 acres and others are less than 100 acres. The Indian tribal government is commonly the local governing authority on reservations, with the states having only those powers specifically given them by federal law. Reservation land may be owned and occupied by non-Indians and some reservations have a high percentage of non-Indian land owners. About 140 reservations contain only tribally-owned land.

TRUST LANDS:

A total of 53 million acres of land is held in trust by the United States for various Indian tribes and individuals. Though most trust land is reservation land, all reservation land is not trust land. The Secretary of the Interior functions on behalf of the United States as the trustee, with many of the more routine responsibilities delegated to Bureau of Indian Affairs officials.

INDIAN TRIBES:

There are about 504 federally recognized tribes in the United States. This includes 197 Alaska Native village groups in Alaska.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is the federal agency with primary responsibility for working with Indian tribal governments and Alaska Native village communities. Other federal agencies may deal with Indians or Alaska Natives as members of an ethnic group or simply as individuals, but the BIA is distinctive in that it deals with Indian tribes as governments in a government-to-government relationship.

The first goal of the Bureau, under a U.S. policy of Indian self-determination, is to encourage and support tribal efforts to govern their own reservation communities. The Bureau provides technical assistance to the tribes as well as needed programs and services on the reservations.

One of the principal programs of the BIA is administering and managing some 53 million acres of land held in trust by the United States for Indians. Developing forest lands, leasing mineral rights, directing agricultural programs and protecting water and land rights are included in this responsibility. The tribes themselves, however, now have a much greater decision-making role in these matters than in former years.

Educational programs, to supplement those provided by public and private schools, are also provided by the Bureau. The BIA funds about 166 elementary and secondary Indian schools, many of them operated by tribes under contract with the Bureau. However, the great majority of Indian students, about 75 percent, attend public schools and a very small number attend private or parochial schools. Other BIA programs provide assistance for Indian college students; for vocational training; and for adult education.

Finally, the Bureau works with tribal governments to help provide a variety of local-government-type services. These include road construction and maintenance; social services; police protection; economic development efforts; and special assistance to develop governmental and administrative skills.

The BIA was established in 1824 as part of the War Department. It has been a part of the Department of the Interior since 1849, when the department was created. In 1977, the Interior Secretary established the position of Assistant

Secretary-Indian Affairs for the supervision and direction of the BIA. The four persons appointed to that office to date have all been Indians. The present Assistant Secretary, Ross O. Swimmer, was the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma prior to assuming the post in December, 1985.

Almost 80 percent of the employees of the BIA are Indians. This is, in part, due to a strict Indian preference requirement in hiring. Under federal law, a non-Indian cannot be hired for any vacancy if a qualified Indian has applied for the position. To qualify for preference a person must be a member of a federally-recognized tribe or be at least one-half Indian blood.

BIA EDUCATION PROGRAMS:

Legislation—In recent years, two major laws have resulted in a restructuring of the entire Bureau education program. In 1975, the passage of P.L. 93-638, The Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act, greatly facilitated contracting for the operation of education programs by tribal groups. The passage of P.L. 95-561, The Indian Education Act, in 1978, mandated a major change in the operation of both Bureau-operated and tribally-contracted schools. The implementation of P.L. 95-561 resulted in decision-making powers for Indian school boards, local hiring of teachers and staff, direct funding to the schools, and increased authority for the Director of Indian Education Programs within the Bureau.

Federal Schools—In 1985-86, the BIA is funding a total of 181 education facilities. These include 56 day schools; 46 on-reservation boarding schools; seven off-reservation boarding schools; 57 tribally operated schools; and 15 dormitories. Dormitories are operated by the Bureau to facilitate public school attendance for Indian students.

Indian Children in Federal Schools—The enrollment in schools funded by the BIA for 1986 is expected to be about 42,000, which includes 40,200 instructional and 1,800 dormitory students.

Public School Assistance (Johnson O'Malley Program)—The BIA provides funds under the Johnson-O'Malley Act of 1934 to meet the special educational needs of eligible Indian students in public schools.

Indians in College—Approximately 16,000 Indian students received scholarship grants from the BIA to enable them to attend colleges and universities in the 1984-85 school year. About 150 students receiving BIA assistance are in law school and another 210 are in other graduate programs. The total number of Indian college students is not known, but has been estimated at more than 26,000. Total appropriations provided through the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Indian higher education were about $27.9 million in fiscal year 1986.

Tribally Controlled Colleges—Currently, the BIA provides grants for the opera-

tion of 20 tribally controlled community colleges. The number of Indian students enrolled in these colleges in school year 1984-85 was 3,934. Tribal colleges must pass a stringent feasibility study in order to be eligible for grants under the program.

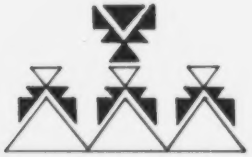
BIA Post-Secondary Schools—The BIA operates three post-secondary schools. They are Haskell Indian Junior College in Lawrence, Kansas with an enrollment of about 1,000 students; Institute of American Indian Arts at Sante Fe, New Mexico with about 200 students; and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute at Albuquerque, New Mexico with about 700 students.

BIA HOUSING:

The 1986 Housing and Urban Development (HUD) appropriation included a budget authority of approximately $372 million for Indian housing. Most public housing for Indians is funded by HUD through housing authorities established by the various tribes.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs does operate an auxiliary housing improvement program for Indians on reservations. It provides funds for renovations, repairs or additions to existing homes to bring substandard homes up to standards or to make repairs needed for the health or safety of the occupants, even though the house would remain substandard. This program also provides funds, on a very limited basis, for the construction of new homes for those needy Indian families who are not eligible for any other federally assisted housing program.

A 1985 inventory of housing on reservations revealed that 85,843 existing dwellings meet standards and 56,828 are substandard units, 40,602 of which are worth renovating.



Indian Health Service

The Indian Health Service, an agency of the Department of Health and Human Services, is the primary federal health resource for American Indians and Alaskan Natives. It operates hospitals and clinics on the reservations and provides related health services for the Indian communities.

Birth Rates–Birth rates for Indians and Alaskan Natives were 28.5 births per 1,000 population in 1981-83. The U.S. all races rate was 15.9 births per 1,000 in 1982.

Infant Death Rate–The Indian and Alaska Native infant death rate for 1981-83 was 11.0 per 1,000 live births, while the U.S. all races was 11.5 per 1,000 births in 1982.

Life Expectancy–The life expectancy for Indians and Alaskan Natives according to statistics in 1979-81 was 71.1 years. This is the average age between males at 67.1 years and females at 75.1 years.

Causes of Death–Accidents and heart disease are the two major causes of death among Indians and Alaska Natives. In 1983, the age-adjusted death rate from accidents was 82.9 per 100,000. This includes 44.6 related to motor vehicle accidents and 38.3 from other accidents. The U.S. all races 1983 age-adjusted rate was 35.3 per 100,000, which includes 18.5 related to motor vehicle accidents and 16.8 related to other accidents. The 1983 death rate for diseases of the heart is 136.5 per 100,000 population for Indians and Alaskan Natives and 188.1 per 100,000 population for U.S. all races.

Suicide Rate–In 1983 the age-adjusted suicide death rate for Indians and Alaska Natives was 14.7 per 100,000 population as compared to the U.S. all races age-adjusted rate of 11.4 per 100,000 population.

Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

Who Is an Indian?

There is no one federal or tribal definition that establishes a person's identity as Indian. Government agencies use different criteria for determining who is an Indian. Similarly, tribal groups have varying requirements for determining tribal membership.

For purposes of the Bureau of Census, anyone who declares himself to be an Indian is considered an Indian.

To be designated as an Indian eligible for Bureau of Indian Affairs services, an individual must be a member of a tribe of Indians recognized by the federal government and, for some purposes, be of one-fourth or more Indian ancestry. By legislative and administrative decision, the Aleuts, Eskimos and Indians of Alaska are eligible for Bureau of Indian Affairs services. Most Bureau of Indian Affairs services and programs are limited to Indians on or near a reservation.

What Is an Indian Tribe?

Tribe among the North American Indians originally meant a body of persons, bound together by blood ties, who were socially, politically, and religiously organized, and who lived together, occupying a definite territory and speaking a common language or dialect.

The establishment of the reservation system created some new tribal groupings when members of two or three tribes were placed together on one reservation or members of one tribal group spread over two or more reservations.

How Does an Indian Become a Member of a Tribe?

By meeting membership requirements established by the tribe, or through adoption by the tribal governing body according to rules established by the tribe. Congress, too, can establish tribal membership criteria. The minimum amount of Indian blood needed to qualify an individual for membership in a tribe—apart from adoption—varies. Some tribes require only a trace of Indian blood while others require as much as one-half.

What Is an Indian Reservation?

An Indian reservation is an area of land reserved for Indian use. The name comes from the early days when Indian tribes relinquished land through treaties, "reserving" a portion for their own use. Congressional acts, executive orders, and administrative acts have also created reservations. Reservations today, however, may have non-Indian residents and non-Indian landowners.

Are Indians Required to Stay on Reservations?

Indians can move about as freely as other Americans.

How Many Indian Languages Are There?

At the end of the 15th century there were more than 300 different languages spoken by American Indians in what is now the United States. Today only about 250 languages are spoken, many of them spoken by just a few people. Others, such as Cherokee, Navajo, and Teton Sioux, are spoken by many thousands of people.

Do Indians Serve in the Armed Forces?

Indians follow the same laws and requirements for military service as do all other citizens. In World War I, more than 8,000 Indians served in the Army and Navy; 6,000 by voluntary enlistment. This demonstration of patriotism was one of the factors that led Congress to pass the Indian Citizenship Act of 1924. In World War II, 25,000 Indian men and women served in the armed forces, the large majority as enlisted personnel in the Army. They fought on all fronts in Europe and Asia, winning (according to an incomplete count) 71 awards of the Air Medal, 51 of the Silver Star, 47 of the Bronze Star, 34 of the Distinguished Flying Cross, and two Congressional Medals of Honor. Probably the most famous Indian exploit was that of Navajo Marines who used the Navajo language as a battelfield code which the Japanese could not break. During the Korean conflict, an Indian won the Congressional Medal of Honor, and 41,500 Indian men served in Vietnam. There were almost 19,000 serving in the military, according to 1983 records.

Are Indians Wards of the Federal Government?

The federal government is a trustee of Indian property, not the guardian of the individual Indian. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized by law, in many instances, to protect the interest of minors and incompetents, but this protection does not confer a guardian-ward relationship.

Do Indians Get Payments from the Government?

There is no automatic payment to a person because he or she is Indian. The

federal government has made and continues to make non-recurring payments to Indian tribes or individuals as compensation or damages for losses which resulted from treaty violations, for encroachments on Indian lands, or for other wrongs, past or present. Tribes or individuals may receive Government checks for income from their land and resources, but only because the assets are held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior and payment for the use of the Indian resources has been collected by the federal government.

Are Indians Citizens?

The U.S. Congress extended American citizenship in 1924 to all Indians born in the territorial limits of the United States. Before that, citizenship had been conferred upon approximately two-thirds of the Indians through treaty agreements, statutes, naturalization proceedings, and by "service in the Armed Forces with an honorable discharge" in World War I.

Do Indians Have the Right to Vote?

Indians have the right to vote on the same basis as other citizens of their respective states. In 1948, disenfranchising interpretations of the Arizona Constitution were declared unconstitutional by the Arizona supreme court, and Indians were permitted to vote as they were in most other states. A 1953 Utah state law declared that persons living on Indian reservations were not residents of the state and could not vote. That law was repealed several years later. In 1954, Indians in Maine who were not under federal jurisdiction were given the right to vote, and in 1962, New Mexico extended the right to vote to Indians.

Qualifications for voting in Indian tribal elections have no relationship to the right of the Indian to vote in national, state, or local elections. Each tribe determines which of its members is eligible to vote.

Do Indians Have the Right to Hold Federal, State, and Local Government Offices?

Indians have the same rights as other citizens to hold government office. In fact, Indian men and women have held responsible elective and appointive posts at all levels of government. Charles Curtis, a Kaw Indian from Oklahoma, served as Vice President of the United States under President Herbert Hoover. Indians have been elected to the Congress from time to time for more than 60 years. Ben Reifel, a Sioux Indian from South Dakota, served five terms in the U.S. House of Representatives.

In addition, Indians have served and are serving in a number of state legislatures. Others have served on elected or appointed positions in state judiciary systems as well as in county and city government positions. Indians are increasingly winning elections to local school boards.

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Do Indians Have the Right to Own Land?

Yes, Indians have the same right to own land as other citizens.

Nearly all lands of Indian tribes, however, are held by the United States in trust for those tribes, and there is no general law that permits a tribe to sell its land. Individual Indians also own trust land, and upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his representative, such an individual may sell his land. If an individual Indian wishes to extinguish the trust title to his land and hold title like any other citizen, he can do so only after the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative makes a determination that he is capable of managing his own affairs.

If an Indian wishes to buy "non-trust" land and has the money to do so, he may buy it and hold the same type of title to it as would any other citizen.

Do Indians Pay Taxes?

Yes. They pay the same taxes as other citizens—with the following exceptions: 1) They do not pay federal income taxes on income derived from trust lands, held for them by the United States; 2) They do not pay state income tax on income earned on a federal reservation; 3) They do not pay state sales taxes on transactions occurring on a federal reservation; and 4) They do not pay local property taxes on reservation or trust lands.

Do Laws That Apply to Non-Indians Also Apply to Indians?

Like non-Indians, Indians are generally subject to federal, state, and local laws. Only *federal and tribal laws* apply on reservations, however, unless the Congress has provided otherwise. (It should be noted that federal law, through the Assimilative Crimes Act, makes any violation of state criminal law a federal offense on reservations).

Does the United States Government Still Make Treaties with Indians?

The negotiation of treaties with Indian tribes ended in 1871 by congressional action. Since that time, agreements with Indian groups have been made by congressional acts, executive orders, and executive agreements.

The treaties that have been made often contain obsolete commitments which either have been fulfilled or have been superseded by congressional legislation after consultation with the tribe or tribes concerned. Particularly in recent years, the government has provided educational, health, welfare, and other services to tribal Indians to an extent far beyond that required by treaties. Several large Indian groups have no treaties and yet share in the many services for Indians financed by the federal government.

A five-volume work available in most large law libraries, one volume of which contains treaties signed by government negotiators with Indians, is *Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties.* Now out of print, it was compiled, annotated, and edited by Charles J. Kappler and published by the Government Printing Office. However, one private publisher has reprinted the treaty volume as *Indian Treaties, 1778-1883.*

National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration, repository of the originals of all treaties, will duplicate a treaty and send it to anyone who requests it for a fee. It will also answer questions about a specific Indian treaty. Inquiries should be directed to: Diplomatic Branch, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408.

Do Indian Tribes Have Their Own Governments?

Most do. The governing body of the tribe is generally referred to as the tribal council and is made up of councilmen elected by vote of the adult members of the tribe and presided over by the tribal chairman. The tribal council elected in this way has authority to speak and act for the tribe and to represent it in negotiations with federal, state, and local governments.

Tribal governments, in general, define conditions of tribal membership, regulate domestic relations of members, prescribe rules of inheritance for reservation property not in trust status, levy taxes, regulate property under tribal jurisdiction, control conduct of members by tribal ordinances, and administer justice.

Many tribes are organized under the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) of 1934, including a number of Alaska Native villages, which adopted formal governing documents under the provisions of a 1936 amendment to the IRA. However, the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 has provided for the creation of village and regional corporations under state law for the purpose of managing the money and lands granted by that act. The Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936 provides for the organization of Indians tribes within the State of Oklahoma. Some tribes do not operate under any of these acts but are organized under documents approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Some tribes continue their traditional form of government.

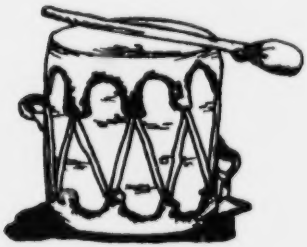
Why Are Indians Treated Differently from Other People in the U.S.? Why Should They Have Any Special Rights Which Other Citizens Do Not Have?

The special rights of Indian tribes or individual Indians are generally based on treaties or other agreements between the United States and the Indians. Usually, the Indians paid a heavy price through the concession of lands to the United States for the rights they retained. These rights are part of their Indian heritage which they are entitled to keep in the same way that people are entitled to keep lands or other goods which they inherit from their ancestors.

How do I trace my Indian ancestry? How do I become a member of a tribe?

Tracing your Indian ancestry requires that you do basic genealogical research to obtain information – the names of your Indian ancestors; dates of birth, marriages and death; places where they lived; their brothers and sisters and, very importantly, their tribal affiliations. Talk with older relatives, check family bibles, wills and other documents to obtain as much information as possible. Then, to verify that your ancestors are on official tribal rolls or censuses, contact the National Archives and Records Administration, Natural Resources Branch, Civil Archives Division, 8th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20408. You may also receive assistance by contacting the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Tribal Enrollment, 19th and C Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240.

To become a tribal member, you must meet the criteria established by the tribe from which your Indian blood is derived. The requirements vary from tribe to tribe. Generally, if your Indian ancestry is far removed from a person enrolled as a tribal member, you will not qualify for membership. The particular tribe of your Indian ancestors determines whether you are eligible for membership.



Where To Find More Information About Indians

The first, and often the best, place to learn about Indians is your local library. Most libraries have: 1) reference works that include information about Indians, 2) books about different Indian tribes or individuals or various aspects of Indian life or history, and 3) periodicals that have articles about Indians. The librarian may be able to help you find materials or obtain materials from other libraries on an inter-library loan basis.

The library of the Department of the Interior (18th & C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20240 (202/343/5815) has a large collection of books on Indians available to the public at the library or through inter-library loan. Available also are research periodicals for current information about Indians.

The Indian Arts and Crafts Board of the Interior Department publishes information about contemporary Native American arts and crafts, including directories of Native American enterprises that market these products. A list of publications is available upon request. You may contact the board at the Interior Department, 19th & E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240 (202-343-2773).

Information about Indian health matters, including health care programs supported by the federal government, can be obtained from the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services, Parklawn Building, Rockville, Maryland 20852 (301/443-2546).

Other sources of information about Indians include:

The Smithsonian Institution, Public Affairs Office, Dept. of Anthropology, Stop code 112, Washington, D.C. 20560 (202-357-1592). The Center for the Study of Man at the Smithsonian is preparing a 20-volume encyclopedia on the history, culture and contemporary circumstances of North American Indians. The series is entitled *Handbook of North American Indians.*

Newberry Library Center for the History of the American Indian, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60610. The Center makes the resources of one of America's foremost research libraries available to academic and lay scholars who are interested in improving the quality of historical scholarship and the quality and effectiveness of teaching in the field of American Indian history. The library has more than 100,000 volumes on American Indian history (312/943-9090).

The National Native American co-op publishes a *Native American Directory,* which includes a calendar of Native American events and celebrations. It also gives a list of Indian schools, libraries, museums, Native American television

and radio stations, cultural centers, Indian-owned motels and resorts, a buyers guide on Indian arts and crafts and more. The co-op will also answer letters and phone calls about Native American crafts, culture and education. There is a cost for the publication. You may write the National Native American Co-op, P.O. Box 5000, San Carlos, Arizona, 85550-0301 or call (602/244-8244 extension 1409).

Persons conducting scholarly research into the history of the relationship between the federal government and Indians, and those concerned with the legal aspects of Indian administration, can find pertinent materials at the National Archives and Records Service. Among the old records of the Department of War, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the General Land Office, there are papers relating to the negotiation of Indian treaties; records of annuity, per capita, and other payments; tribal census rolls, records of military service performed by Indians, records of Indian agents and superintendents; photographs of individual Indians, and groups of Indians, and maps of Indian lands and reservations. Inquiries about using these records, or about obtaining copies of them (a small fee is charged for copies), should be directed to the General Reference Section, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20480, 202/523-3238.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The BIA does not have photographs of Indians available to the public. The following sources do have photographs. There is a small charge to cover their costs in providing copies to the public.

The Smithsonian Institution has a large collection of photographs dating back to the early 1800's. Inquiries should focus on a few specific areas such as names of individuals, tribe name, historical events, etc. Researchers with broad or numerous interests should visit the National Anthropological Archives. There is a fee for all photographs. You may also want to inquire about particular manuscripts in the collection.

National Anthropological Archives
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560
202/357-1986

The Photo Lab prints photographs upon request after research has been completed at the Smithsonian. You must provide them with the negative number.

Photo Lab
Museum of History and Technology
14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20560
202/357-1933

The National Archives receives photographs from government agencies, principally the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Pictures are grouped by subject. Inquiries should be as specific as possible, including names, dates, places, etc.

National Archives
Still Pictures Branch
Washington, D.C. 20408
202/523-3236

The Library of Congress has available an historic collection of prints and photographs of American Indians. You may come in to do research.

Library of Congress
Prints and Photographic Division
Washington, D.C. 20540
202/287-6394

The Heye Foundation has a museum for the American Indian with a large collection of objects and photographs of Indians. You may purchase photographs featuring Indian objects or Indian people.

Heye Foundation
Museum of the American Indian
Photograph Department
Broadway at 155th Street
New York, New York 10032
212/283-2420

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(This is a partial list of national Indian organizations)

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1220 South Third Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97204
(503) 231-2641

Association of American Indian Physicians
6805 South Western–Suite 504
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73139
(405) 631-0447

Council of Energy Resource Tribes
1580-A Logan Street–Suite 400
Denver, Colorado 80203
(303) 832-6600

Intertribal Timber Council
P.O. Box C
Warm Springs, Oregon 97761
(503) 553-1161

National Congress of American Indians
804 D Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 546-9404

National Council on Aging Indians
P.O. Box 2088
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 766-2276

National Indian Education Association
1115 2nd Avenue South
Ivy Tower Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403
(612) 333-5341

National Urban Indian Council
2258 South Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80210
(303) 698-2911

National Tribal Chairmen's Association
818 18th Street, N.W.–Suite 850
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 293-0031

Native American Rights Funds
1506 Broadway
Boulder, Colorado 80302
(303) 447-8760

North American Indian Women's Association
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